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**Correspondence**

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# A new species and distributional notes on the genus *Toktokkus* Kamiński & Gearner, 2021 (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Sepidiini)

MARCIN JAN KAMIŃSKI
*Zoological Museum, Museum and Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wilcza 64, 00-679 Warszawa, Poland*
*kaminskientomo@gmail.com; https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2915-0614*

The present note is a direct continuation of my taxonomic studies on the tribe Sepidiini Eschscholtz, 1829 (Kamiński *et al*. 2019, Gearner *et al*. 2021, 2022) and in particular the recently published revision of the genus *Toktokkus* Kamiński & Gearner, 2021 (Kamiński *et al*. 2021). Up to now, I have investigated a diverse set of specimens concerning *Toktokkus* from several entomological collections around the world, including most of the type material (Kamiński *et al*. 2021). During my recent visit to the Natural History Museum London (BMNH) I discovered a new species representing this genus and Angolan specimens significantly extending the distributional ranges of previously known species. Detailed results are provided below.

## Taxonomy

**Note.** Description style and morphological terminology follow that of Kamiński *et al*. (2021).

### *Toktokkus mariae* sp. nov.

(Fig. 1, 2)

**Type material. Holotype** (BMNH), male: "Damara".

**Diagnosis**. Due to the presence of microtubercles on the elytra, relatively small body size (21.0 mm), and extremely finely punctate pronotal disc this new species is close to *Toktokkus tuberculipennis* (Haag-Rutenberg, 1871) (see Fig. 2D in Kamiński *et al*. 2021). However, it can be sharply distinguished from that species, and all other congeners, by the presence of three distinctly elevated parallel rows on each elytron (Fig. 1D).

**Description.** Length 21.0 mm, width of pronotum 7.0 mm, and elytra 12.0 mm.

***Head.*** Hypognathous. Frons finely with extremely fine punctures (distributed irregularly, denser on sides); frontoclypeal suture coarse, presenting as a deep groove in middle; apical clypeal margin broad and weakly emarginate; labrum coarsely punctate laterally with shallow groove along apical margin bearing yellow, acuminate setae. Eyes comma-shaped, with ventral portion reduced, strongly emarginate around epistomal base. Mentum strongly trapezoidal and narrowing basally; apical margin straight with median transverse groove. Antennae not available for study (broken off). **Prothorax**: Pronotal lateral margin rounded. Pronotum widest in anterior half. Disc dull, extremely finely punctate; anterior apices rounded. Hypomeron convex, shining, and impunctate. Prosternal process rounded in lateral view, longitudinally depressed in middle, and rugosely sculptured (ventral view). ***Pterothorax.*** Scutellum densely tuberculate. Elytra widest in basal third; disc and humeri dull, concave, impunctate, without tubercles and microtubercles; three parallel rows covered with sharp tubercles and microtubercles present on elytral declivity; remaining portion of elytra impunctate, covered with sharp tubercles (1-2 diameters apart) and microtubercles (1-5 diameters apart). Elytral slope steep. Epipleura impunctate and without tubercles, clearly differentiated from neighboring portion of elytra and encircling ventrite 5. Mesoventrite with deep median groove. Metaventrite with fine longitudinal rugosities, densely setose. Lateral regions of metaventrite (between coxae) extremely short. Metaepisternal suture abbreviated posteriorly. **Legs**: Densely covered in golden setae. Apex of protibia with prominent denticle on outer margin, lateral carina terminating in basal third; protibial spurs inequal in length. Meso- and metatibial spurs of equal length. Tarsi laterally compressed. ***Abdomen.*** Ventrites 1-4 with rugosities, finely punctate laterally (1-2 diameters apart). Males with ventrites 1-3 bearing large, dense patches of setae (Fig. 1B); ventrites 4-5 evenly covered with setae (Fig. 1F).

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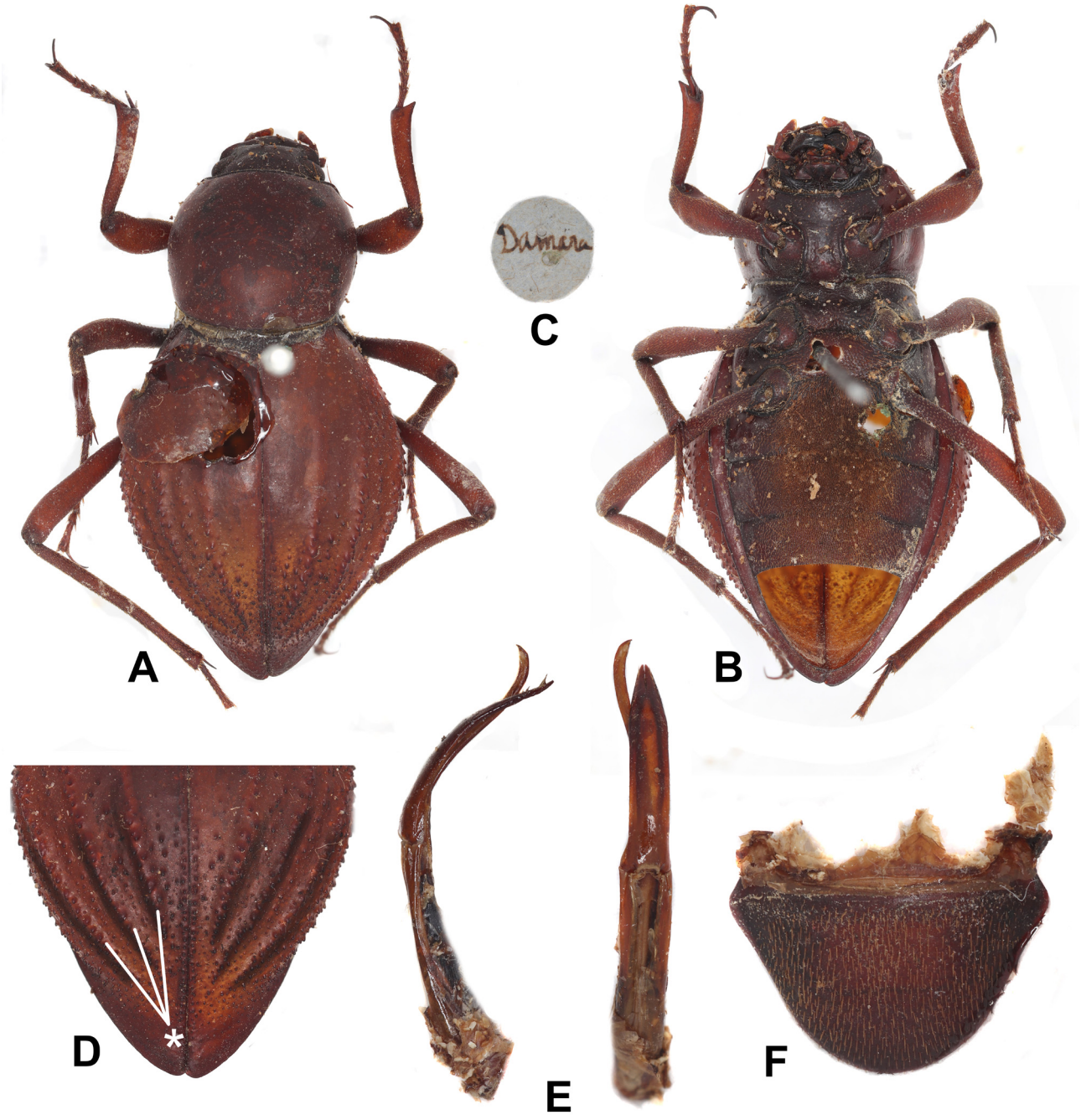


**FIGURE 1.** Morphology of the newly discovered *Toktokkus mariae* **sp. nov.** Dorsal (A) and ventral (B) habitus, label data (C), elytral slope (D), aedeagus in lateral and ventral views (E), fifth abdominal ventrite (F). Asterisk indicates elevated elytral rows—main diagnostic feature of *T. mariae*.

***Terminalia.*** Basal portion of tegmen slightly longer than apical (Fig. 1E). Apical portion curved laterally, evenly tapering towards apex (in ventral view). Penis relatively narrow, sharply tapering at apex.

**Distribution.** The available label information is ambiguous and therefore the exact collecting locality of the newly discovered species cannot be confidently determined. Considering the distribution of the genus *Toktokkus* it can be assumed that *T. mariae* **sp. nov.** was most probably collected in Damaraland (Namibia). Nevertheless, several other localities named "Damara" are known from Africa.

**Etymology.** Named in honor of my daughter, Maria Antonina Kamińska, born on 9 June 2016 (Warsaw, Poland).

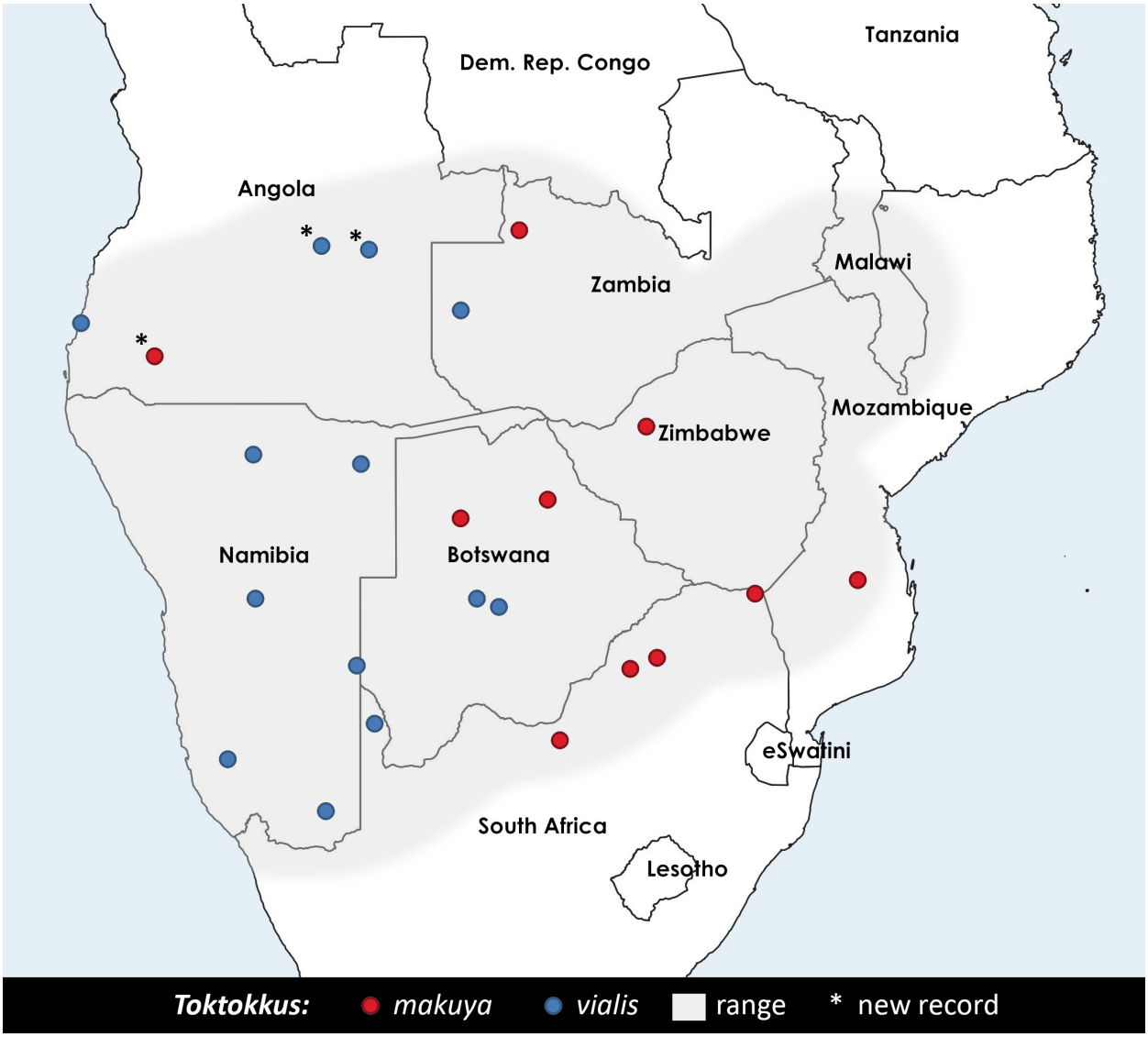


**FIGURE 2**. Distribution of the genus *Toktokkus*.

### *Toktokkus makuya* Gearner, 2021

**Studied material**. Two males (BMNH): "Cunene prov. \ 20km N of Kahama \ 26-27.xi.2013 \ T. Lackner leg.", "BMNH (E)\2014-48\T. Lackner".

**Note.** Newly studied specimens extend the range of this species over 1,000 km West (Kamiński *et al*. 2021). This is the first report of *T. makuya* from Angola (Fig. 2).

### *Toktokkus vialis* (Burchell, 1822)

**Studied material**. Female (BMNH): "ANGOLA 1187m, \ Cassamba, Lulo River,\13.19398S, 20.2235E; \ 30.xi-1.xii.2019 \ General Coll. & UV LED, \ Matsumoto, K. leg. \ Okavango Wilderness Project, \ BMNH (E) 2020-30"; male (BMNH): "ANGOLA 1366m, \ Tempue, Cuanavale Source Lake, \ 13.09224S, 18.89376E; \ 26-28.xi.2019 \ General Coll. & UV LED, \ Matsumoto, K. leg. \ Okavango Wilderness Project, \ BMNH (E) 2020-30".

**Note.** This is the northernmost record of *T. vialis* (Kamiński *et al*. 2021) (Fig. 2).


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